Eastern Europe. Now only farmers or farm labourers, servants, and near relatives of Canadian citizens have a chance of admission. Between 1901 and 1930 Jewish immigration to Canada formed approximately 2-1 per cent of the total; and during the years 1924 to 1930 it amounted to an average of about 4000. Most of these immigrants settled in the three largest towns—Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg—which, in 1921, comprised 79 per cent of Canadian Jewry. Of 3421 Jewish immigrants in 1931, 65-3 per cent came from Poland, 7-7 from Russia, 6-6 from Roumania, 3*9 from Lithuania, and 16-5 from other countries. Since then immigration to Canada has been stopped almost completely.

Jewish immigration to the Argentine starts with the attempts of Russian Jews to settle there as farmers; these began about 1890, when the Argentine had a Jewish population of only about 1000, and were encouraged by the "Jewish Colonization Association" (I.C.A.), founded about that time by Baron Hirsch for the promotion of Jewish agricultural settlement. The agricultural settlers were joined by many urban immigrants. From 1904 till 1915, 82,463 Jews entered the Argentine, *i.e.* about 7000 a year. Between 1916 and 1920, owing to the War, their number dropped to a few hundred, but during the years 1921-1930 it rose to an average of 7300 (1928: 6812; 1929: 5986; 1930:

7805; 1931: 3555; 1932: about 2500), making about 6 per cent of the total immigration. The majority of the immigrants settled in the capital, Buenos Aires, which comprises about half of the 250,000 Jews inhabiting the Argentine. Some 36,000 live in the agricultural colonies, and the remainder in towns. Recently the Argentine Government started restricting immigration, which produced a drop in the total immigration from 124,006 in 1930 to 56,331 in 1931 (in the Jewish immigration a drop from 7805 to 3555, and in 1932 even to 2500). But so far no settled immigration policy has been evolved. In 1929, by countries of origin, of the Jewish immigrants'—